11/23/87 56430-2

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

SEPTEMBER 1987

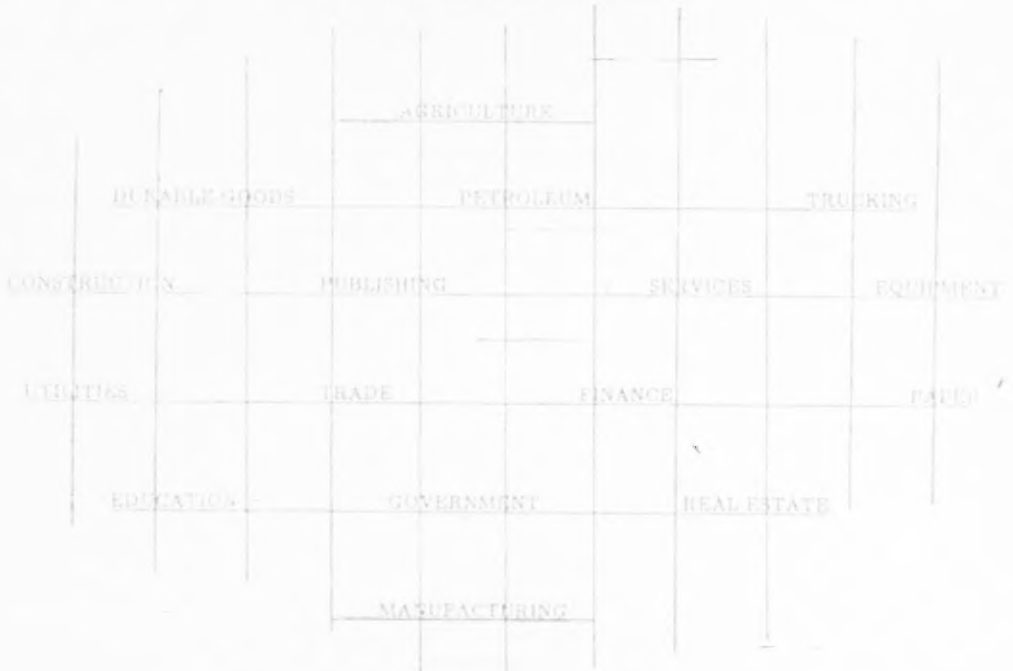
The Oklahoma Labor Market is published monthly by the Research Department of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, insured claimant characteristics, hours and earnings data are compiled and analyzed.

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RUSTY GATES, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105



This periodical is issued and printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act. One thousand five hundred copies are printed at a total cost of $ 975.40, to be paid out of Federal funds granted by the U.S. Department of Labor. Copies are distributed to subscribers and other interested parties.

WORKER TOTAL HIGHER - UNEMPLOYED LOWER

A 2,300 increase in the number of people employed in Oklahoma was estimated for September. Normal seasonal hiring patterns influenced much of the growth with the majority of the gains centered in the wage and salary segment. The domestic service - self employed - unpaid family worker group rose slightly over the month as agriculture employment contracted seasonally by 16 percent. The current level of employment is now 7,300 ahead of September, 1986.

The unemployment numbers keep getting better and better! The unemployment level of 91,500 and the corresponding jobless rate of 5.9 percent are the best we've seen since the Fall of 1982. The 10 percent drop in the number of unemployed over the month means that Oklahoma has had a strong 40,000 drop in the number of unemployed over the last 12 months.

While job growth is slowly emerging in the state, the majority of the labor force reduction can be traced directly to the rapid erosion in jobless levels.

NONFARM JOBS ADVANCE

Nonagricultural employment in Oklahoma businesses was estimated at 1,129,700 during September, up 10,300 from August's revised figure. This upswing was basically the result of developments in three of the eight major industries.

First, the seasonal advance in government pushed employment up by 9,700. This was caused by the reopening of public and higher education facilities for the Fall term and the attendant hiring of support personnel at both the state and local level. Secondly, the trade industry finished the month 1,900 ahead of August, augmented primarily by a strong 5.1 percent rise in employment in the areas' retail food stores. Also, the service industry jobs were pushed higher by the seasonal increase of educational services in the private sector. With oil prices remaining relatively stable, mining exhibited continued strength, moving ahead 500 over the month. Seasonal factors and early retirements were mainly responsible for job contraction in the other major industrial divisions.

The year-to-year increase of 700 in wage and salary employment continues to reflect an improving Oklahoma economy. Increases are still best in the service industry where the 5,800 rise was led by the health and personal services components. Mining employment continues strong, up 6 percent over last September and government is keeping pace with last year's level. While there were good monthly gains, trade remains under pressure, led by downturns in food and department stores in the retail sector. Job levels also lag behind last year's estimates in manufacturing and transportation - public utilities.

PAYCHECKS HOLD STEADY

In the manufacturing industry, 113,700 production workers earned an average $420.45 during the survey week, down 17 cents from August and up $19.56 from the September 1986 average. Time worked varied only slightly in both the short and long comparison periods, but the wage rate rose 62 cents over the year. This same pattern prevailed among both durable and nondurable goods workers.

In durable goods, primary metal workers managed to increase pay $30.00 above August due to a 70 cent jump in hourly pay rates. On the downside, instruments and related products lost $30.00 because of a shorter work period and a lower wage rate.

Among nondurable industries, paper and allied products recorded the most visible change. Weekly earnings were up by $29.00 as the $1.42 increase in wage rates more than offset a nearly 3 hour drop in the workweek.

For the published nonmanufacturing industries, construction lost almost $30.00 over the month while public utility workers gained $55.00 over the year.

INSURED JOBLESS NUMBERS PLUNGE

As would be expected, form the falling unemployment and jobless rates, the total insured unemployment average weekly claims fell by 6.2 percent in September.

This significant improvement over the month was divided evenly over nearly every industrial and occupational category for which claims are filed. The 46 percent drop since last September was especially felt in the manufacturing and mining industries and in the occupational categories of structural, clerical - sales, and all other.

COUNTY JOBLESSNESS DECLINES AGAIN

The joblessness level in the majority of Oklahoma's 77 counties continued to show improvement in September as 71 counties experienced a lower unemployment rate while 3 went up and 3 were unchanged.

Jobless rates ranged from a low of 2.1 percent in Woods county to the highest rate of 11.1 percent posted in Haskell and Hughes counties. Only 5 counties had double digit unemployment rates according to the latest estimates.

All four of the metropolitan statistical areas exhibited lower rates in September as well as significant drops over the year.

In addition, all 77 counties posted improved jobless rates when compared on a year-to-year basis.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS---344.4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	5.7%
OKLAHOMA	5.9%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	5.1%
TULSA MSA	6.5%
LAWTON MSA	4.7%
ENID MSA	5.4%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	41.0
OKLAHOMA	40.9
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	40.5
TULSA MSA	42.1

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	PERCENT CHANGE AUG 87 SEP 87	ABSOLUTE CHANGE AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,545.6	1,553.9	1,578.6	-0.5	-8.3	-33.0
Unemployment	91.5	102.1	131.8	-10.4	-10.6	-40.3
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.6	8.3	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,454.1	1,451.8	1,446.8	0.2	2.3	7.3
Agriculture	34.7	41.5	37.8	-16.4	-6.8	-3.1
Domestic Service-Self-Employed-Unpaid Family Workers	142.9	141.8	135.1	0.8	1.1	7.8
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

**Labor force data refers to place of resident, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.*

p=preliminary
r=revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	AUG 87 SEP 87	AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	1,129.7	1,119.4	1,129.0	0.9	10.3	0.7
Manufacturing	158.5	159.1	160.1	-0.4	-0.6	-1.6
Durable Goods	96.6	96.6	98.4	0.0	0.0	-1.8
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.7	2.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.2	10.1	10.5	1.0	0.1	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	4.3	4.2	4.0	2.4	0.1	0.3
Fabricated Metal Prod.	14.7	15.0	14.3	-2.0	-0.3	0.4
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	7.3	7.4	7.1	-1.4	-0.1	0.2
Machinery Exc.Electrical	31.0	31.2	31.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3
Constr. & Related Mach.	9.3	9.4	9.6	-1.1	-0.1	-0.3
Oil Field Machinery	5.8	5.7	5.5	1.8	0.1	0.3
Gen.Industrial Mach.	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.6	8.5	9.1	1.2	0.1	-0.5
Transportation Equip.	18.8	18.7	20.2	0.5	0.1	-1.4
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	10.4	10.4	10.8	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Aircraft & Parts	7.8	7.7	8.8	1.3	0.1	-1.0
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Non-Durable Goods	61.9	62.5	61.7	-1.0	-0.6	0.2
Food & Kindred Prod.	14.0	14.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Apparel & Textile Prod.	9.9	9.8	9.6	1.0	0.1	0.3
Paper & Allied Prod.	4.0	4.1	3.4	-2.4	-0.1	0.6
Printing & Publishing	10.8	11.3	11.3	-4.4	-0.5	-0.5
Newspapers & Period.	5.4	5.8	5.8	-6.9	-0.4	-0.4
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.2	7.3	7.3	-1.4	-0.1	-0.1
Petroleum Refining	6.5	6.6	6.6	-1.5	-0.1	-0.1
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.4	11.3	11.5	0.9	0.1	-0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.4	6.3	6.6	1.6	0.1	-0.2
Non-Manufacturing	971.2	960.3	968.9	1.1	10.9	2.3
Mining	54.5	54.0	51.4	0.9	0.5	3.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	52.1	51.6	48.9	1.0	0.5	3.2
Construction	40.1	41.2	40.4	-2.7	-1.1	-0.3
HV Const.Contractors	9.2	9.3	8.9	-1.1	-0.1	0.3
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	62.4	62.4	63.5	0.0	0.0	-1.1
Transportation	34.7	34.5	34.2	0.6	0.2	0.5
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.4	16.3	16.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	27.7	27.9	29.3	-0.7	-0.2	-1.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	275.6	273.7	280.5	0.7	1.9	-4.9
Wholesale Trade	60.9	60.5	61.3	0.7	0.4	-0.4
Retail Trade	214.7	213.2	219.2	0.7	1.5	-4.5
Gen.Merchandise Stores	30.3	30.2	30.5	0.3	0.1	-0.2
Department Stores	11.2	11.1	12.3	0.9	0.1	-1.1
Food Stores	37.3	35.5	38.2	5.1	1.8	-0.9
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	24.3	24.4	25.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7
Apparel & Acces.Stores	14.5	14.8	13.7	-2.0	-0.3	0.8
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	61.8	62.7	62.3	-1.4	-0.9	-0.5
Banking	19.8	20.2	20.6	-2.0	-0.4	-0.8
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.2	9.3	9.8	-1.1	-0.1	-0.6
Insurance Carriers	8.9	9.0	9.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1
Services	230.5	229.7	224.7	0.3	0.8	5.8
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.5	13.1	12.3	-4.6	-0.6	0.2
Personal Services	13.7	13.6	12.9	0.7	0.1	0.8
Motion Pictures	1.3	1.4	1.4	-7.1	-0.1	-0.1
Health Services	72.8	73.0	71.0	-0.3	-0.2	1.8
Hospitals	30.0	30.1	29.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.9
Educational Services	12.0	10.7	11.7	12.1	1.3	0.3
Government, Total	246.3	236.6	246.1	4.1	9.7	0.2
Federal Government	52.4	52.9	54.1	-0.9	-0.5	-1.7
State Government	68.2	62.3	68.0	9.5	5.9	0.2
Local Government	125.7	121.4	124.0	3.5	4.3	1.7

p=preliminary
r=revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1987p	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	1,133.7	420.45	420.62	400.89	40.9	41.4	41.5	10.28	10.16	9.66
Durable Goods	71.2	450.17	452.19	421.93	41.3	41.6	41.9	10.9	10.87	10.07
Stone,Clay & Glass	8.4	490.62	469.79	455.01	44.2	43.1	43.5	11.10	10.90	10.46
Primary Metal Industries	3.4	492.17	462.20	449.53	44.3	44.4	46.2	11.11	10.41	9.73
Fab.Metal Products	10.5	373.35	376.24	353.73	41.3	41.3	39.0	9.04	9.11	9.07
Fab.Struct.Metals	4.6	369.22	377.10	361.92	42.1	41.9	39.0	8.77	9.00	9.28
Mach.Except Electrical	21.8	448.17	460.73	403.35	42.4	42.7	43.7	10.57	10.79	9.23
Oil Field Machinery	3.4	420.73	434.43	374.17	40.3	41.1	35.5	10.44	10.57	10.54
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	6.1	425.17	434.25	425.42	40.3	41.2	39.5	10.55	10.54	10.77
Transportation Equip.	15.1	528.92	528.84	503.89	38.3	39.0	40.9	13.81	13.56	12.32
Instr.& Related Prod.	1.6	458.55	488.79	449.06	43.3	45.3	46.2	10.59	10.79	9.72
Non-Durable Goods	42.5	370.64	369.15	365.16	40.2	41 2	40.8	9.22	8.96	8.95
Food & Kindred Prod.	8.7	335.20	324.84	332.69	41.9	41.7	41.9	8.00	7.79	7.94
Apparel & Other Text.	8.5	187.00	192.65	196.86	36.1	38.3	38.6	5.18	5.03	.....5.10
Paper & Allied Prod.	3.1	469.90	440.32	418.84	40.3	43.0	41.8	11.66	10.24	10.02
Printing & Publishing	5.4	414.08	394.42	387.04	41.7	41.0	41.0	9.93	9.62	9.44
Newspapers & Period.	1.7	391.86	400.18	385.34	42.0	40.3	39.2	9.33	9.93	9.83
Petroleum Refining	4.2	546.00	513.67	482.33	42.0	40.8	39.6	13.00	12.59	12.18
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extraction	24.1	467.58	451.86	470.42	42.2	41.8	43.0	11.08	10.81	10.94
Construction	32.2	419.24	449.25	421.45	37.6	40.4	37.9	11.15	11.12	11.12
Public Utilities	22.3	532.25	521.24	477.60	41.1	40.5	38.3	12.95	12.87	12.47
Wholesale Trade	47.1	379.66	381.39	364.26	39.1	39.4	39.0	9.71	9.68	9.34
Retail Trade*	123.1	196.48	194.69	190.62	30.7	31.3	31.3	6.40	6.22	6.09

**Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	SEP 1987	AUG 1987	SEP 1986	AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**	19,143	20,421	35,800	-1,278	-16,657
MINING	1,510	1,637	7,180	- 127	- 5,670
CONSTRUCTION	2,822	2,914	4,594	- 92	- 1,772
MANUFACTURING	3,777	3,829	8,474	- 52	- 4,697
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL	917	942	1,382	- 25	- 465
TRADE	3,383	3,648	5,348	- 265	- 1,965
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST	884	926	1,060	- 42	- 176
SERVICES	4,209	4,785	6,088	- 576	- 1,879
GOVERNMENT & OTHER	1,641	1,740	1,674	- 99	- 33
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION	19,143	20,421	35,800	-1,278	-16,657
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL	3,362	3,767	4,950	- 405	- 1,588
CLERICAL & SALES	4,595	4,963	7,099	- 368	- 2,504
SERVICES	1,599	1,796	2,148	- 197	- 549
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL	629	709	940	- 80	- 311
MACHINE TRADES	1,085	1,136	2,795	- 51	- 1,710
BENCHWORK	1,006	1,127	2,673	- 121	- 1,667
STRUCTURAL WORK	3,606	3,555	6,621	51	- 3,015
OTHER	3,261	3,368	8,574	- 107	- 5,313
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP					
TOTAL	19,143	20,421	35,800	-1,278	-16,657
UNDER 5 WEEKS	7,082	6,852	10,927	230	- 3,845
5 - 14 WEEKS	7,049	8,181	14,076	-1,132	- 7,027
15 WEEKS & OVER	5,012	5,388	10,797	- 376	- 5,785
SEX, TOTAL	19,143	20,421	35,800	-1,278	-16,657
MALE	11,373	11,715	24,012	- 342	-12,639
FEMALE	7,770	8,706	11,788	- 936	- 4,018
RACE TOTAL	19,143	20,421	35,800	-1,278	-16,657
WHITE	16,086	17,115	29,810	-1,029	-13,724
NON-WHITE	3,057	3,306	5,990	- 249	- 2,933
AGE TOTAL	19,143	20,421	35,800	-1,278	-16,657
UNDER 25	2,089	2,319	5,048	- 230	- 2,959
25 - 44	11,982	12,771	22,531	- 789	-10,549
OVER 45	5,072	5,331	8,221	- 259	- 3,149

* The Insured Unemployed are those employed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

DATA FOR WEEK ENDING: SEPTEMBER 19, 1987

SEPTEMBER 1987

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA

METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	SEP 87	AUG 87	SEP 86
U.S.	113,027,000	6,857,000	119,884,000	5.7	5.8	6.8
OKLAHOMA	1,451,000	91,400	1,542,400	5.9	6.6	8.3
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7,060	450	7,510	6.0	6.4	9.6
2 ALFALFA	3,120	80	3,200	2.5	3.4	4.6
3 ATOKA	7,700	520	8,220	6.3	6.6	7.8
4 BEAVER	2,860	90	2,950	3.1	3.4	4.2
5 BECKHAM	7,370	610	7,980	7.6	8.6	14.8
6 BLAINE	5,900	290	6,190	4.7	5.0	8.9
7 BRYAN	13,580	730	14,310	5.1	5.2	7.3
8 CADDO	11,770	1,010	12,780	7.9	8.9	10.5
9 CANADIAN	33,425	2,000	35,425	5.6	6.4	7.6
10 CARTER	19,750	1,450	21,200	6.8	7.7	11.0
11 CHEROKEE	15,330	1,230	16,560	7.4	8.1	9.9
12 CHOCTAW	4,920	550	5,470	10.1	11.4	13.1
13 CIMARRON	1,640	60	1,700	3.5	4.4	4.9
14 CLEVELAND	79,900	4,200	84,100	5.0	5.3	6.2
15 COAL	2,400	240	2,640	9.1	10.7	11.0
16 COMANCHE	45,300	2,225	47,525	4.7	5.0	5.2
17 COTTON	2,890	120	3,010	4.0	4.0	5.1
18 CRAIG	6,170	410	6,580	6.2	7.0	9.7
19 CREEK	27,350	1,900	29,250	6.5	7.9	11.3
20 CUSTER	13,480	700	14,180	4.9	5.6	7.2
21 DELAWARE	11,200	750	11,950	6.3	6.5	7.5
22 DEWEY	2,400	130	2,530	5.1	5.3	7.6
23 ELLIS	2,990	120	3,110	3.9	3.8	4.8
24 GARFIELD	27,800	1,575	29,375	5.4	6.1	7.8
25 GARVIN	11,130	860	11,990	7.2	7.9	11.6
26 GRADY	16,090	1,280	17,370	7.4	8.1	11.5
27 GRANT	3,040	90	3,130	2.9	4.1	4.2
28 GREER	2,660	90	2,750	3.3	4.2	4.4
29 HARMON	1,520	90	1,610	5.6	4.7	7.3
30 HARPER	2,330	60	2,390	2.5	3.2	4.6
31 HASKELL	3,610	450	4,060	11.1	12.3	13.6
32 HUGHES	4,480	560	5,040	11.1	12.3	15.8
33 JACKSON	10,910	580	11,490	5.0	5.6	7.0
34 JEFFERSON	3,350	230	3,580	6.4	7.7	11.7
35 JOHNSTON	4,020	210	4,230	5.0	6.9	7.6
36 KAY	23,975	1,250	25,225	5.0	5.5	7.1
37 KINGFISHER	6,160	330	6,490	5.1	5.8	8.9
38 KIOWA	5,450	220	5,670	3.9	3.9	5.9
39 LATIMER	3,880	370	4,250	8.7	10.9	13.0
40 LEFLORE	18,580	1,190	19,770	6.0	6.8	8.8
41 LINCOLN	11,340	950	12,290	7.7	9.7	11.4
42 LOGAN	13,610	600	14,210	4.2	4.9	6.8
43 LOVE	3,660	200	3,860	5.2	5.1	7.2
44 McCLAIN	10,770	580	11,350	5.1	5.6	8.3
45 McCURTAIN	14,220	1,090	15,310	7.1	8.0	11.0

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	SEP 87	AUG 87	SEP 86
46 McINTOSH	5,940	290	6,230	4.7	5.1	6.3
47 MAJOR	3,390	200	3,590	5.6	5.6	8.1
48 MARSHALL	4,110	240	4,350	5.5	6.3	7.9
49 MAYES	13,310	1,170	14,480	8.1	9.0	11.1
50 MURRAY	5,510	390	5,900	6.6	7.0	13.0
51 MUSKOGEE	30,350	2,475	32,825	7.5	8.0	8.6
52 NOBLE	4,920	270	5,190	5.2	5.7	7.8
53 NOWATA	3,860	320	4,180	7.7	9.0	12.5
54 OKFUSKEE	5,480	350	5,830	6.0	6.5	8.4
55 OKLAHOMA	312,625	16,300	328,925	5.0	5.6	7.0
56 OKMULGEE	15,300	1,325	16,625	8.0	9.1	9.5
57 OSAGE	16,725	825	17,550	4.7	5.2	8.7
58 OTTAWA	10,600	1,200	11,800	10.2	12.0	22.8
59 PAWNEE	7,320	600	7,920	7.6	8.2	11.6
60 PAYNE	31,750	1,450	33,200	4.4	4.6	5.4
61 PITTSBURG	17,175	1,925	19,100	10.1	10.7	10.8
62 PONTOTOC	16,070	960	17,030	5.6	6.4	7.8
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,675	1,925	27,600	7.0	7.8	8.7
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,530	290	4,820	6.0	6.0	9.6
65 ROGER MILLS	1,840	120	1,960	6.1	7.8	12.2
66 ROGERS	23,070	1,790	24,860	7.2	7.9	11.1
67 SEMINOLE	9,890	1,030	10,920	9.4	10.7	14.2
68 SEQUOYAH	15,930	680	16,610	4.1	4.5	8.0
69 STEPHENS	16,200	1,450	17,650	8.2	9.1	14.9
70 TEXAS	8,210	390	8,600	4.5	5.9	5.4
71 TILLMAN	4,280	240	4,520	5.3	6.0	6.8
72 TULSA	243,000	16,800	259,800	6.5	7.2	8.3
73 WAGONER	19,950	1,440	21,390	6.7	6.9	7.3
74 WASHINGTON	23,040	1,150	24,190	4.8	5.3	7.6
75 WASHITA	5,610	360	5,970	6.0	7.4	9.2
76 WOODS	5,540	120	5,660	2.1	2.8	3.0
77 WOODWARD	8,770	650	9,420	6.9	7.1	12.9
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	476,000	25,600	501,600	5.1	5.7	7.0
TULSA MSA	330,100	22,800	352,900	6.5	7.2	8.7

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A-NORTHWEST	34,700	1,600	36,300	4.4		
B-SOUTHWEST	48,800	2,800	51,600	5.4		
C-NORTH CENTRAL	78,300	4,100	82,400	5.0		
D-SOUTH CENTRAL	110,700	7,100	117,800	6.0		
E-CENTRAL	370,900	19,300	390,200	4.9		
F-TULSA	287,100	19,500	306,600	6.4		
G-EAST CENTRAL	95,900	6,900	102,800	6.7		
H-SOUTHERN	87,900	5,800	93,700	6.2		
I-NORTHEAST	91,200	6,800	98,000	6.9		
J-EASTERN	109,900	7,900	117,800	6.7		
K-SOUTHEAST	66,900	5,900	72,800	8.1		
L-CLEVELAND	68,700	3,800	72,500	5.2		

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	Absolute Change From AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	403.9	397.8	408.0	6.1	-4.1
MANUFACTURING	48.7	48.8	49.6	-0.1	-0.9
DURABLE GOODS	33.2	33.4	33.9	-0.2	-0.7
Primary & Fabricated Metal	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Fab Struc Metals Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.1
Mach. Except Electric	10.7	10.8	10.9	-0.1	-0.2
Elec. & Elec Equipment	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	9.9	10.0	10.0	-0.1	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	15.5	15.4	15.7	0.1	-0.2
Food and Kindred	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	-0.2
MINING	11.6	11.7	12.1	-0.1	-0.5
CONSTRUCTION	14.9	15.1	14.2	-0.2	0.7
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.2	20.0	20.3	0.2	-0.1
Transportation	9.6	9.5	9.4	0.1	0.2
Comm. & Public Utilities	10.6	10.5	10.9	0.1	-0.3
TRADE	98.2	97.7	102.5	0.5	-4.3
Wholesale Trade	23.3	23.2	23.4	0.1	-0.1
Retail Trade	74.9	74.5	79.1	0.4	-4.2
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	25.7	26.1	26.2	-0.4	-0.5
Banking	6.5	6.7	6.8	-0.2	-0.3
Credit Agencies	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	-0.1
Insurance Carriers	4.8	4.9	5.1	-0.1	-0.3
SERVICES	89.0	86.1	86.7	2.9	2.3
Health Services	25.2	25.1	25.0	0.1	0.2
Hospitals	11.6	11.6	11.5	0.0	0.1
Educational Services	4.4	3.1	4.4	1.3	0.0
GOVERNMENT	95.6	92.3	96.4	3.3	-0.8
Federal	29.5	29.8	30.8	-0.3	-1.3
State	32.5	30.9	32.5	1.6	0.0
Local	33.6	31.6	33.1	2.0	0.5

OKLAHOMA CITY
INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL	5,432	5,756	9,863	-324	-4,431
Mining	258	286	1,294	- 28	-1,036
Construction	512	463	1,029	49	- 517
Manufacturing	857	718	1,941	139	-1,084
Transp Public Utilities	315	339	492	- 24	- 177
Trade	1,232	1,346	1,999	-114	- 767
Fin. Ins. Real Estate	375	415	419	- 40	- 44
Services	1,592	1,827	2,324	-235	- 732
Government & All Other	291	362	365	- 71	- 74

p=preliminary
r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

Not since October, 1982, five years ago, has the unemployment rate been so low and so few been unemployed in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area.

The 25,600 estimated unemployment in September represents a 10 percent monthly drop from the August number and brings the total decline over the year to in excess of 28 percent.

Spurred by an employment gain greater than the jobless decline, the labor force registered a small increase and the overall employment level is higher than last year. This is a much improved picture compared to a year ago when the local economy was extremely soft.

With the opening of public and private schools for the fall term, wage and salary jobs rose 6,100 in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area. Government posted the largest gain, up 3,300 for the month. All of the improvement was in local and state government, primarily due to the return of support personnel to various school systems. Service employment was the next major gainer, up 2,900 as educational service jobs rose seasonally. Minor gains were also recorded by trade and transportation - public utilities. Construction suffered a mild loss in September but still continues strong over the year. Finance-insurance-real estate moved moderately lower as temporary student employees returned to school. All in all, most job level changes are seasonal in nature and do not reflect any unexpected fluctuations.

Over the year, the net 4,100 decline in nonagricultural jobs can be traced to the trade industry as gains in some industries have balanced the minor losses in others.

The 35,300 manufacturing production workers had average weekly pay gains of $4.18 in September. While wage rates and the workweek remained constant when compared to August, the 37 cent boost in wage rates since last year sent weekly paychecks up by almost $16.00. The hourly rate for machinery production people moved up almost 90 cents over the year and was the major force behind a $24.00 weekly gain in durable goods. On the other hand, nondurables did not fare as well, losing 20 cents per hour and almost $5.00 per week since last September.

Keeping pace with statewide trends, claims for insured unemployment benefits fell 5.6 percent in the September survey week. Compared to August, fewer claims were filed by those formerly employed in all industries except construction and manufacturing.

Weekly claims are now averaging 45 percent lower than last September. The major industries benefiting from this trend are mining, manufacturing, and trade.

For the next 30 days, no sudden gains or declines in employment are expected. Small increases could be realized in education in both the public and private sector. Expanded job opportunities in trade and service may be hindered somewhat by consumer concerns about higher interest rates and record personal debt levels.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	501,600	501,300	510,400	300	- 8,800
Unemployment	25,600	28,500	35,700	-2,900	-10,100
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.7	7.0	xxx	xxx
Employment	476,000	472,800	474,700	3,200	1,300

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	456.03	451.85	439.96	40.5	40.2	40.4	11.26	11.24	10.89
Durable Goods	480.39	480.00	456.86	39.8	39.9	39.9	12.07	12.03	11.45
Prim. & Fab. Metal	389.25	402.81	366.40	41.9	43.5	40.0	9.29	9.26	9.16
Machinery	495.96	497.04	459.29	39.9	39.7	39.8	12.43	12.52	11.54
Nondurable Goods	391.19	379.25	395.85	42.2	41.0	41.8	9.27	9.25	9.47
Food & Kindred Products	346.95	315.66	332.67	45.0	42.2	43.6	7.71	7.48	7.63
Printing & Pub	411.08	393.21	389.44	39.3	37.7	37.7	10.46	10.43	10.33

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	Absolute Change From AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	300.6	300.4	300.6	0.2	0.0
MANUFACTURING	49.4	49.8	50.7	-0.4	-1.3
DURABLE GOODS	38.1	38.0	39.7	0.1	-1.6
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.6	10.6	10.4	0.0	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.8	8.8	8.7	0.0	0.1
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	5.1	5.0	4.9	0.1	0.2
Machinery	13.5	13.6	14.2	-0.1	-0.7
Mach.Except Electric	10.3	10.4	10.8	-0.1	-0.5
Const.& Related Machinery	4.2	4.3	4.4	-0.1	-0.2
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	7.0	6.9	8.3	0.1	-1.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.3	11.8	11.0	-0.5	0.3
Printing & Publishing	3.5	3.6	3.5	-0.1	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.8	1.6	-0.1	0.1
MINING	17.2	17.3	17.2	-0.1	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	12.1	12.8	12.4	-0.7	-0.3
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.8	22.9	23.0	-0.1	-0.2
Transportation	15.3	15.4	15.0	-0.1	0.3
Comm.& Public Utilities	7.5	7.5	8.0	0.0	-0.5
TRADE	74.3	74.0	72.9	0.3	1.4
Wholesale Trade	18.4	18.3	18.8	0.1	-0.4
Retail Trade	55.9	55.7	54.1	0.2	1.8
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.7	17.8	17.5	-0.1	0.2
Banking	4.3	4.4	4.7	-0.1	-0.4
SERVICES	72.0	71.4	69.8	0.6	2.2
Health Services	21.9	21.9	20.6	0.0	1.3
Hospitals	11.9	12.0	11.2	-0.1	0.7
Educational Services	5.6	4.8	5.6	0.8	0.0
GOVERNMENT	35.1	34.4	37.1	0.7	-2.0
Federal	4.6	4.6	4.9	0.0	-0.3
State	5.3	4.8	6.5	0.5	-1.2
Local	25.2	25.0	25.7	0.2	-0.5

TULSA
INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL	5,107 –	5,596	8,732	-489	-3,625
Mining	326	351	769	- 25	- 443
Construction	697	808	1,083	-111	- 386
Manufacturing	1,299	1,470	2,974	-171	-1,675
Transp Public Utilities	260	267	333	- 7	- 73
Trade	820	859	1,348	- 39	- 528
Fin.Ins.Real Estate	267	259	323	8	- 56
Services	869	1,027	1,681	-158	- 812
Government & All Others	569	555	221	14	348

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

The September unemployment rate of 6.5 percent for the Tulsa Metropolitan Area is the lowest since 1984. It compares with August's 7.2 percent rate and 8.7 percent in September, 1986. The greatest boost to this improved unemployment rate was provided by a 30 percent reduction in number of unemployed over the past six months. Unemployment declined from 32,700 in March to 22,800 in September, with 2,800 of the total 9,900 change occurring during the last month.

Seasonal influences decreased employment by 1,600 during September. Total employment is still 3,200 above last year's level. The labor force also contracted seasonally to 352,900 or 4,400 below the August level and 5,100 lower than last year. Much of this contraction can be attributed to students returning to school after temporary employment and normal fall reductions in amusements, recreation, and similar related activities.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment edged up to 300,600 in September, the same level as last year. The seasonal influence was evident in job increases of 700 in government and 800 in the educational services sector. Trade also contributed with an increase of 300 jobs. Industries with significant employment losses were in the construction industry with 700, and the nondurable goods manufacturing sector with 500 additions. The net change in employment resulted in a 200 increase above the revised August estimate.

While there was no annual change in the total employment level, only the mining industry remains unchanged. The year-to-year results from the other industries were muddled. The services industry recorded solid gains with 2,200 more jobs. Retail trade increased employment by 1,800, while nondurable goods manufacturing and transportation added 300 each. Industries experiencing faltering employment were; government with 2,000 fewer employees, durable goods manufacturing 1,600 lower, communications and public utilities with 500 job losses, and construction down 300 jobs.

September preliminary estimates indicated the average work week for the 31,600 production workers in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area was 42.1 hours, the same as in August. Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers rose by 39 cents to $11.01 per hour. Average weekly earnings increased $16.42 to $463.52 as a result of the higher hourly earnings rate. An increase in average weekly earnings of $46.24 since September, 1986 resulted from the combination of 63 cents more in hourly earnings and a 1.9 hour longer work week.

Insured employment in the Tulsa Area continued to slide to 5,107 for September. This was a drop of 8.7 percent from August and a 41.5 percent decrease since September, 1986. The greatest improvement occurred in the mining and manufacturing industries, both of which registered claimant reductions in excess of fifty-five percent over the year.

An unfavorable trend continued for the "Government and All Other" industry, with current unemployment claims increasing to more than one-and-one-half times the level reported last year. Government claimants actually declined by 35.5 percent over the year, while those lumped into the all others component increased by more than six times the September, 1986 level.

Historical and current trends point to further positive employment growth in the Tulsa area. Slow, steady progress is indicated for most industries; however, the construction industry may be further constricted by seasonal reductions and high vacancy rates for office and industry facilities.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	352,900	357,300	358,000	-4,400	-5,100
Unemployment	22,800	25,600	31,100	-2,800	-8,300
Unemployment Rate	6.5	7.2	8.7	XXX	XXX
Employment	330,100	331,700	326,900	-1,600	3,200

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	463.52	447.10	417.28	42.1	42.1	40.2	11.01	10.62	10.38
Durable goods	482.38	467.67	430.40	42.5	42.4	40.0	11.35	11.03	10.76
Prim & Fab. Metals	414.52	419.56	384.57	43.0	42.9	42.4	9.64	9.78	9.07
Machinery	414.24	412.58	376.81	41.8	42.1	38.1	9.91	9.80	9.89
Non-Durable Goods	383.51	365.65	358.57	40.2	40.9	40.7	9.54	8.94	8.81
Printing & Pub	440.32	406.03	410.27	43.0	43.8	40.5	10.24	9.27	10.13

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The favorable trend continued in the Enid Metropolitan Area for both unemployment and the unemployment rate. The September unemployment level of 1,575 and unemployment rate of 5.4 percent are the lowest recorded since August, 1982. Employment inched up another 25 to 27,800 for September and a worker growth of 225 has occurred since September, 1986. The down turn in total labor force continued as the September estimate of 29,375 reflects a 200 drop from the revised August estimate and was 525 lower than in September 1986. This fluctuation was considered seasonal as may students leave the labor force to return to school.

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment climbed to 21,900 for September, up 600 jobs over the revised August estimate. The majority of employment gains are related to the start of the new school year. Local education employment increased by 300 and 200 more jobs were added to the educational services sector. Retail trade and nondurable goods manufacturing sectors each contributed 100 new jobs. The only significant employment loss occurred due to seasonal reductions totaling 100 within the local government noneducational sector.

The current employment level was also 200 above that reported in September 1986. Yearly changes within major industries are generally mixed. The largest annual employment increase of 400 occurred in the services industry while 200 jobs each were added by the manufacturing industry and the local government sector. Over the year losses totaling 200 employees each were reported for finance, insurance, and real estate, and the wholesale and retail trade industry. The transportation and public utilities industry and the state government sector both declined by 100 employees.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,375	29,575	29,900	-200	-525
Unemployment	1,575	1,800	2,325	-225	-750
Unemployment Rate	5.4	6.1	7.8	XXX	XXX
Employment	27,800	27,775	27,575	25	225

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number in Thousands SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	Absolute Change From AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.9	21.3	21.7	0.6	0.2
MANUFACTURING	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.2
DURABLE GOODS	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1
MINING	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-0.1
TRADE	6.2	6.1	6.4	0.1	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-0.1
Retail Trade	4.9	4.8	5.0	0.1	-0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	-0.2
SERVICES	5.5	5.3	5.1	0.2	0.4
GOVERNMENT	3.4	3.2	3.3	0.2	0.1
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-0.1
Local	2.1	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.2

p=preliminary
r=revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

A 300 rise in total employment for September in the Lawton Metropolitan Area brings the current level to within 100 of last year's estimate.

The seasonal drop in unemployment, when combined with the increased labor force, produced an estimated jobless rate of 4.7 percent, down from 5.0 in August and a strong one-half percent under the rate posted last September. Unemployment now stands 11 percent below the plateau of a year ago.

The nonfarm wage and salary employment reached 32,600 this month, pushed higher primarily by seasonal hiring in educational units of both state and local government. In fact, all major industrial components recorded gains or held their own with the exception of mining, which had a minor 100 reduction over the month.

Over the year, the 400 drop in payroll jobs arises from increased hiring in some industries and losses in others. Just like the national and statewide trends, the service industry improved the most, up 7.4 percent. This went a long way in offsetting job losses of 300 each in both trade and transportation-public utilities. Mining and construction remain stymied with small losses, but manufacturing and government are holding steady. Payroll jobs could improve slightly in the next few weeks.

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

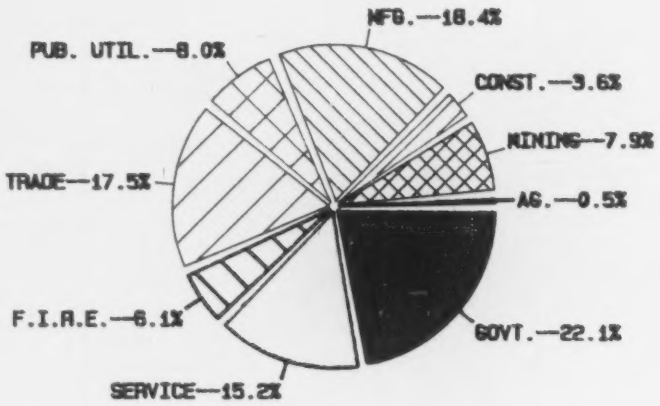
ITEM	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	47,525	47,375	47,900	150	-375
Unemployment	2,225	2,375	2,500	-150	-275
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.0	5.2	XXX	XXX
Employment	45,300	45,000	45,400	300	-100

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

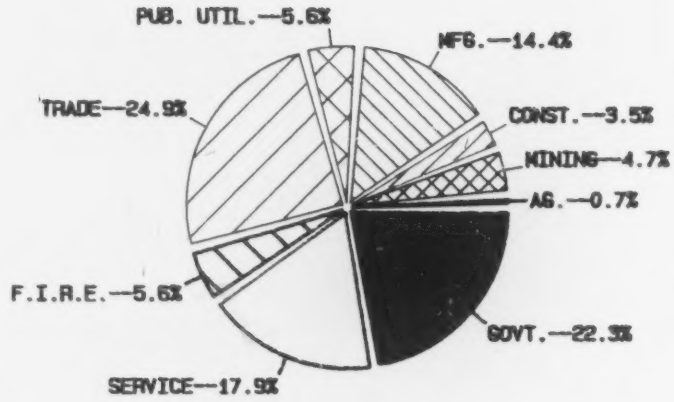
Industry	Number In Thousands SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	Absolute Change From AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	32.6	31.7	33.0	0.9	-0.4
MANUFACTURING	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
MINING	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.1	-0.3
TRADE	8.6	8.5	8.9	0.1	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.7	7.6	8.0	0.1	-0.3
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.8	5.7	5.4	0.1	0.4
GOVERNMENT	10.9	10.2	10.9	0.7	0.0
Federal	5.5	5.6	5.5	-0.1	0.0
State	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.2	-0.1
Local	4.3	3.7	4.2	0.6	0.1

p=preliminary
r=revised

STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF 1986 WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



WAGES
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION



EMPLOYMENT
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
310 WILL ROGERS BUILDING
2401 NORTH LINCOLN BLVD
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105-4495

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB 441

DIM 358
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
DIANE KINNEY
4520 EAST WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814